

NOTICIAS DEL ESTADO

De interés para toda la gente de Nuevo México.

Western Newspaper Union News Service, Nuevo México.

Cayó el rayo sobre la casa de D. H. Tullock en Deming.

Port Sumner tendrá un hermoso edificio nuevo de escuela.

Presentó sus papeles de incorporación la W. R. C. Mining Company.

El baile de vaqueros tuvo lugar en la armería de estado en Santa Fé.

En el valle de Estancia dos mil ovejas en un solo rebaño fueron golpeadas a muerte por una granizada.

Daniel Martínez, acusado de dar una palanqueta a Emilio Trujillo, en Chapelle, niega ser culpable.

Los funcionarios del gobierno prevendrán cualquier tentativa, de parte de los "slackers" que se han registrado, de escapar al reclutamiento.

El fondo contribuido por Las Vegas a la Cruz Roja se elevó a \$6,763.51, cuya suma entera ha sido pagada al comité de finanzas y depositada en bancos locales.

El Gobernador Lindsey y el consejo de defensa de estado están preparando las organizaciones de juntas de defensa de condado en los varios condados del estado.

Jacob Troesch, bien conocido de muchas personas por todo el condado de la Unión, recibió de él mismo un tiro accidental en su casa a una milla de Clayton al sud.

Roscoe K. Hill ha sido elegido por la junta de regentes de la escuela normal hispano-americana de El Rito superintendente de esa institución para el año escolar que viene.

Emilio Trujillo, quien fué malamente cortado por un cuchillo en Chapelle, por presunción por Daniel Martínez, habría dicho a las autoridades que Martínez es quien es culpable.

La estimación de 12,000 licencias de automóvil para el presente año ya ha sido excedida, llegando el total a 12,013. Ahora se cree que se concederán 12,500 licencias antes del fin de 1917.

Una muchachita de doce años viviendo en la población de Martínez dijo a sus padres que un miembro hispano-americano de la guardia nacional la había criminalmente maltratado en Albuquerque.

Fred Overmatt y S. A. Reid, ambos de Tucson, Ariz., fueron matados al ser golpeados por un tren de mercancías, el automóvil en que estaban viajando, en Carre, a doce millas de Deming, al este.

Los miembros—algunos de ellos—de la batería A, ahora acampados en el campamento de estado en Albuquerque, escribiendo a casa, en Roswell, en brillantes terminos dicen el progreso que se va haciendo allí.

Un sistema telefónico independiente para Clovis con ramos radiando a todas las importantes comunidades rurales de esa sección, es el proyecto ahora en curso de promoción por un grupo de mercaderes de Clovis.

Una granizada que se extendió sobre una superficie de dos millas de ancho y doce millas de profundidad, en el distrito de Roy, destruyó centenares de acres de trigo y parcialmente destruyó cierto número de casas.

Los directores del instituto militar de Nuevo México en Roswell oficialmente anunciaron que más de 150 jóvenes de esa institución, ya graduados, están ahora activamente empujados en la misión de ayudar al "Tío Sam" en su guerra contra Alemania.

Una granizada causó daños importantes en East Las Vegas.

El pueblo se está precipitando hacia los bancos de estado de Nuevo México con dinero para depositar. En los cincuenta días desde el 2 de mayo al 20 de junio, inclusive ambos, ellos aumentaron los depósitos de las instituciones bancarias de estado de \$414,932.83, que es un promedio de \$8,300 por día.

Durante el mes de mayo la Chino Copper Company produjo 6,984,470 libras de cobre. La producción fué de 6,368,874 libras en abril, 6,572,106 libras en febrero y 6,452,154 libras en enero. En mayo del año próximo pasado la producción se elevó a 6,359,294 libras, y en el mismo mes de 1915 fué de 6,442,977 libras.

El Gobernador Lindsey ordenó una investigación, para el secretario de la marina, por la devolución a Nuevo México, de Jorge Woodruff Cavender, acusado del asesinato de Frank Brownell, un chauffeur de Lordsburg, quien desapareció el 5 de julio, y cuyo cuerpo fué encontrado unos días después cerca de Separ, en el condado de Grant.

Un telegrama procedente del miembro del congreso Walton anuncia que el acantonamiento de Deming de la guardia nacional de hoy en adelante se conocerá bajo el nombre de campamento Cody, "Buffalo Bill." Los miembros de la guardia de los estados de Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Norte y Sud Dakota se reunirán ahí dentro de poco tiempo.

Los residentes del distrito de escuelas de Claude, a doce millas al norte de Clovis, han votado bonos por la suma de \$14,000 con el fin de erigir un nuevo edificio de escuela.

GOOD EARTH ROADS

Much Depends on Soil, Construction and Maintenance.

LEADING QUALITIES OF SOILS

From Standpoint of Road Building They Depend on Texture and Structure, Permeability and Capillary Power.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Roads constructed by grading the natural soil to the required shape, grade and alignment, without special surfacing of any kind, usually are designated as earth, or dirt, roads. The efficiency of such roads depends (1) on the quality of the soil composing the roadbed, (2) on proper construction, and (3) on adequate maintenance.

Soils.

The principal qualities of soils from the standpoint of road construction depend upon texture and structure, permeability and capillary power. Soils usually are classified as clay, sand, loam, gravel, marl or gumbo, according to the material predominating in their composition. Soils composed of two different materials mixed in such proportions that the character of the mixture is decidedly intermediate may be designated conveniently by naming both components, as sand-clay, sand-gumbo, gravelly clay, etc.

Clay.

Clay is a soil of very fine texture which results from the complete decomposition of rocks or minerals. Pure clay is very retentive of moisture, and usually becomes plastic and unstable when wet, but when mixed with other materials, such as sand or gravel, its stability may be increased greatly.

In general, a clay road, to be passable, must be kept dry, and since clay is very difficult to drain, it happens seldom that roads composed entirely of clay can be kept in good condition at all seasons of the year. No matter how well such a road may be graded and crowned, the surface absorbs water in wet seasons and subsequent traffic will produce mud. But when the road is shaped and drained properly it will dry out quickly when the weather becomes favorable and may soon be restored to its original shape.

On the other hand, clay roads, when very dry, usually produce considerable dust under traffic, and for this reason may become very unsanitary in extended dry seasons.

The extent to which clay roads are subject to the objections mentioned above usually varies according to the so-called "slaking" qualities of the clay. Some varieties of clay, when compressed into a ball and placed in water, will continue in the original shape for a considerable time, even if thoroughly saturated and softened, while compressed balls from other varieties will slake or break down almost immediately upon being placed in water. Clays of the first-mentioned variety are called "non-slaking clays," and of the latter, "slaking clays." It has been observed that slaking clays produce more mud in wet weather and more dust in dry weather than those of the non-slaking variety. This characteristic of clays is further considered in the discussion of sand-clay roads appearing in another part of this bulletin, where methods for testing clay are suggested.

Most clays, as they occur in nature, contain more or less sand or gravel, which, as pointed out above, usually has a stabilizing effect by making the clay more easily drained and increasing its bearing power when wet. In fact, a good quality of clay mixed with coarse sand in such proportions that the clay fills the voids in the sand and cements the individual particles together produces a soil which possesses the good qualities of both materials and which overcomes, to a great extent, the objections to each.

Sand.

Sand is composed of granular particles of mineral or stone which occur in nature and which will pass a one-fourth-inch-mesh screen. The one-fourth-inch-mesh screen is fixed arbitrarily as the dividing line between sand and gravel and is generally, though not universally, accepted as such. Nearly all sand consists essentially of quartz grains that are very hard and durable. But there is no coherence between the different grains, and therefore soils composed principally of sand are unstable, except when confined in some way. If properly confined and protected from undermining, sand foundations may, under favorable climatic conditions, prove entirely satisfactory for almost any type of road crust, but it is practically impossible, under any circumstances to make a satisfactory road surface of sand alone. Dry sand offers almost as great resistance to traffic as mud, and except in very wet seasons sandy roads are likely to dry out to a considerable depth. The reason for this is that the capillary power of sand is comparatively low and the ground water elevation may be lowered practically to the prevailing level of surface streams in extended dry seasons.

Sand roads are at their best when they are kept moist, and for this reason they should be designed with a view to retaining moisture in the sand rather than to effective drainage, as is the case with clay roads. Such roads sometimes are improved temporarily by mixing sawdust, straw, pine leaves or other similar material into the surface, but, in general, the sand-clay crust is the most satisfactory improvement for roads of this character. This is true

especially where clay may be obtained readily and only limited funds are available for the improvement.

Loam.

Loam is a soil composed of clay and sand, mixed with a considerable percentage of finely divided vegetable matter or humus. The quality of loam from the standpoint of road building depends very largely upon the proportions in which sand and clay are present and on the character of these materials. Loam that contains about 60 per cent of moderately coarse sand and from 20 to 30 per cent of good cementing clay usually will make an excellent road surface for light traffic. Material of this kind is drained easily and is fairly stable, even when wet. Another advantage is that it will not become very dusty under traffic in dry weather and frequently will cement together into a very hard, compact surface.

Roads surfaced with such material are commonly called "topsoil" roads, because the topsoil of cultivated fields possesses the desired characteristics more frequently than that to be obtained from any other source.

Gravel.

Gravel is made up of small rounded particles of stone, which occur in nature and are sufficiently large to be retained on a one-fourth-inch-mesh screen. Gravelly soils are distributed widely in the United States, and vary widely in quality. In general, when a soil contains as much as 40 to 50 per cent of gravel and sufficient clay or other cementing material to bond the gravel particles together, it proves a very satisfactory material for construction of roads, because it is drained easily and is very stable when compacted.

Marl.

Marl is clay containing a relatively large percentage of carbonate of lime. It grades into calcareous clay and argillaceous limestone, and its value for road building is variable. In general this material has few advantages over the best varieties of ordinary clay for use in constructing a road, unless the percentage of lime carbonate is sufficiently high to give it, when compacted, approximately the character of limestone. The best varieties of marl become very hard and compact when placed in a road surface, and in some localities this material is used extensively for road surfacing.

Gumbo.

Gumbo is essentially loam containing a high percentage each of clay and decayed vegetable matter and a very low percentage of sand. Gumbo has a strong tendency to absorb and hold water, and therefore is hard to drain. It is harder to handle in a road surface than clay, because the vegetable matter is an added weakness, but if protected from surface water by a proper system of drainage, it may be used to construct a fair subgrade for supporting some type of impervious road crust. Gumbo has a relatively high capillary power, and for this reason its occurrence in a roadbed usually will necessitate the use of subdrainage, even under conditions favorable for surface drainage.

AVOID INJURY BY CUTWORMS

Damage Can Be Prevented to Large Extent by Wrapping Stems of Plants With Paper.

Damage from cutworms can be prevented to a great extent by the use of paper wrappings around the stems of plants set out in the garden. One will scarcely ever lose a tomato, cabbage or other plant protected this way. Let the paper extend below the surface and an inch or more above ground.

In cornfields the poison bait is used. Mix dry a half pound of paris green and 50 pounds of bran. Then stir in a quart of cheap sirup or thin molasses and two gallons of water. This makes a crumbly mash. It will cover two acres of corn rows or other crops scattered thinly over the places where the cutworms are working. Late afternoon is the time to scatter the bait.

HANDY HARROW FOR GARDENS

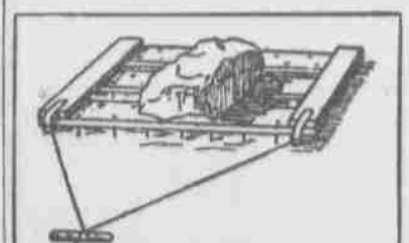
Implement Devised to Keep Out Weeds Without Much Hard Work—Perfect Mulch Is Made.

Last summer I had the pleasure of seeing one of the neatest and cleanest home gardens I ever saw. All vegetables were planted in straight rows, an exact distance apart. Not a weed was in sight. I was at a loss to know how a garden could be kept so until one day I saw the owner pulling a small homemade hand harrow up and down the rows. It was only a few boards nailed together, with spikes for

teeth, says a writer in Farm Progress. Being less than two feet wide, it went nicely between the rows, and when weighted down made a perfect mulch and destroyer of all weeds.

How much easier it would be to let the children pull a harrow like this up and down your garden rows once a week, than to spend a half day hoeing. After the soil is once put in first-rate condition, a wheel hoe or garden harrow will keep it free from weeds without much hard weeding.

Homemade Hand Harrow.



Homemade Hand Harrow.

At the Paterson-Wyoming company's property on the south side of the Greybull river, work on the second well is being prosecuted with vigor.

Several carloads of material to be used in the oil drilling operations on the Pick Springs Oil Company's property, a few miles south of Saratoga, have arrived and the material is rapidly being transported to the base of operations.

WESTERN MINING AND OIL NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Metal Prices.

Bar silver, 78 1/2 c.
Copper, \$24.12 1/2.
Lead, \$11.00.
Spelter, \$8.35.
Tungsten concentrates, per unit, \$22.00.

Boulder—Tungsten concentrates, 60 percent, \$17.00 per unit. Crude ores, 60 per cent, \$15.00; 25 per cent, \$9.40 @12.00; 10 per cent, \$8.70@10.00 per unit.

Arizona.

Outman is active in mine work. The McCracken mill in the Kingman district is to be ready for occupancy.

At the Three-R mine the oil flotation mill is being changed to a straight concentration process, by installation of additional tables.

Diamond drilling was begun at Miami at the Old Dominion Extension property to cut the See Bird vein at a depth of approximately 800 feet.

The Arizona Binghamton Copper Company of Stoddard, earned in May \$29,000 on a production of 300,000 pounds of copper from the first 125-ton mill unit. The profits exceed 25 per cent on the par value of the 340,000 issued shares, par \$5.

Colorado.

An oil drilling company is being formed at Eads.

The Molly B. on Yuba Dam flats, north of Breckenridge, has started to ship.

The production of placer gold from Summit county for June was something over \$100,000 in value.

The Royal Tiger Mining and Milling Company, which is operating the old I. X. L. group in Swan valley, started up its own sawmill.

The Wellington Mines Company's July dividend of \$100,000 brings the amount of dividends paid by that Breckenridge property up to \$1,500,000.

Returns from another carload shipment from the F. T. Caley lease on the Jerry Johnson mine include a settlement sheet for 63,000 pounds net, with a gold content of 2,345 ounces to the ton with a cash value of \$46.90 per ton.

Adventurous men discovered the mines of the Leadville district and equally adventurous successors are now acquiring equally rich mines in the big outlying sections stretching along the walled boundaries of Lake county from Tennessee Pass to Granite.

A report from Breckenridge states that the Dunkin lease on Nigger hill made a 100-ton shipment of lead carbonate ore to the Chamberlain sampler the second week in July. The ore ran over 40 per cent in lead, about twenty ounces in silver and an ounce in gold to the ton.

Checks were sent out for the 3 per cent quarterly dividend of the Vindicator Consolidated Gold Mining Company. Based on a capital stock of \$1,500,000, this means a distribution of \$45,000, and raised the total dividends paid since 1896 to a grand total of \$3,532,500, or 235 per cent on the face value of the shares.

Favored with good weather, fresh capital for development and economical home treatment for the new low-grade ores, the Cripple Creek district shows steady improvement over the earlier months of the year. Success in the Cresson and other leading producers sustains faith in the theory that richness increases with depth.

New Mexico.

The Mogollon district tonnage for the past week amounted to 2,500 tons.

The W. R. C. Mining Company filed incorporation papers, the capitalization being \$2,250,000, of which \$250,000 is to be preferred stock bearing 7 per cent cumulative dividends, and \$2,000,000 common stock. The Cash Entry is the most fully zinc-lead copper-zinc property in the Cerrillos mining district, and the completion of the new smelter at Waldo in addition to the smelter at Cerrillos, is resulting in renewed mining activity in the district.

The output of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc from New Mexico mines in 1916 was \$1,380,506 in gold, 1,755,512 ounces of silver, 7,800,000 pounds of lead, 92,460,000 pounds of copper, and 35,900,000 pounds of zinc (in spelter and in oxide), having a total value of \$30,615,491, as compared with \$1,461,165 in gold, 2,005,531 ounces of silver, 4,542,361 pounds of lead, 76,788,366 pounds of copper and 25,404,064 pounds of zinc having a total value of \$19,279,458 in 1915, an increase in value of 59 per cent.

Wyoming.

At the Paterson-Wyoming company's property on the south side of the Greybull river, work on the second well is being prosecuted with vigor.

Several carloads of material to be used in the oil drilling operations on the Pick Springs Oil Company's property, a few miles south of Saratoga, have arrived and the material is rapidly being transported to the base of operations.

GRAIN CROPS ARE PROMISING

Western Canada 1917 Crops in Good Shape.

While it is a little early to predict what the Western Canada grain crop will produce, there is every indication at the present writing that the 1917 crop will give an excellent return. Reports received from all portions of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta speak of good growing weather, a fairly advanced stage of all grains, with prospects as good as in the past two years. Should conditions continue as at present, it is safe to conclude that Western Canadian farmers, already free of debt, as a result of the splendid crops and prevailing high prices, expect from this season's returns to be in a position that will place them away beyond any fear of the future.

The acreage of Western Canada will be about the same as last year. Seeding was somewhat later than last year, but germination was quicker. The only possible drawback now would seem to be a scarcity of harvest hands, but it is felt by the authorities that the situation will be pretty well cared for by that time.

Land values are increasing, but there is room for a much greater increase than in the past, owing to the returns that farmed land will give when compared with its cost. In some districts land that could have been bought five years ago for \$15 an acre is changing hands at \$80 an acre, the seller satisfied that he is giving the purchaser good value for his money. And why not, when it is known that in a great many cases during the past two years crops have been grown on this land that have produced a profit of forty and fifty dollars per acre, over and above cost of production. These cases, while not general, were not exceptional.

In addition to the lands that are offered for sale by railway companies, land companies and private individuals, the homesteading areas offer great inducements for those who are willing to do a little pioneering for a year or two. By that time settlements would come into existence, and this means a condition similar to that enjoyed by many of the older settlements of today—schools, churches, railways. The land is of high-class quality, strong and vigorous, easily worked, and capable of producing the very best of crops.

The demand for all grains for some years will be great, and it will require all the resources of man, beast and soil to meet it. That the prices will be good goes without saying, but at the present time there is something more appealing than the lucrative prices that prevail. That is, the desire to assist in winning the world war. The man at the plow is doing his "bit," and the spirit of patriotism that prevails will lead him into a broader sphere of action. No matter where he may be he will look about him that he may find land to further develop the country's resources. It is possible that his own state may furnish the land, in which case he will be quick to take advantage of the offer. If land in his own state is not available, Canada (now our ally) will be glad to furnish it in unlimited quantity, as she is vitally interested in largely increasing the supply of foodstuffs which is now as urgently needed and is as valuable as ammunition to the allied countries.

The appeal made by Mr. Hoover, United States controller of foods, and also by Hon. W. J. Hanna, Canadian controller, emphasizes the need of the allies, urges economy and the prevention of the waste in food, and bespeaks whole-hearted public co-operation. Speaking of Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and their European allies, they say:

"For nearly three years their main power has been engaged in the direct work of war, and in some cases large areas of their most productive lands have been overrun by the enemy. Their food shortage and the food to supply the armies of Canada and the United States must be wholly provided from this side of the Atlantic. The supply must also be sufficient to cover losses at sea. Australia, New Zealand, the Argentine Republic and other countries are not now available to relieve the situation because of their remoteness and the shortage of tonnage.

"The crop of storable foods grown in Canada and the United States suitable for shipment overseas threatens to be entirely inadequate to meet the demand unless the whole people determine by every means in their power to make up the shortage. Every individual is under a direct obligation to assist in rationing the allied forces. There must be national self-denial and national co-operation to provide the necessary supplies."—Advertisement.

See!

"I see they are looking for draft camp sites."

"Yep; suppose that will give the optics lots of work."

Quite So.

"He is in a grave reverie, isn't he?"

"He does seem to be buried in thought."

Natural Noise.

"That's a yellow-dog fund."

"Then why wonder there's a howl about it?"

MORNINGSTAR & MITCHELL

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Lordsburg - New Mexico

C. A. SCHLICHTER'S

TAILOR SHOP

....Alterations Tailoring....

Cleaning and Pressing

Neatly Done

Hats Cleaned and Blocked

Office at

Corner of 2nd and Main Sts.

Dr. E. C. DeMoss

HOSPITAL

Modern in Every Respect

Lordsburg - New Mexico

2nd Hand Furniture

Bought and Sold

Jas. A. Floyd-Lordsburg Hotel

WOODMEN of the WORLD

CAMP NO. 88

Meets every 2nd and 4th Saturday night at the K. of P. HALL.

R. M. FISHER, C. C.

R. M. REYNOLDS, Clerk

WOODMEN CIRCLE

Camp No. 50

Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday night at the K. of P. HALL.

INEZ WRIGHT, Guardian

GERTRUDE WRIGHT, Clerk

Pyramid Lodge No. 23

K. of P.

Meeting Every Tues. Evening

Visiting Brothers Invited

R. D. SMYTH, C. C.

J. MALONE, K. R. & S.

LORDSBURG LODGE NO. 30

A. F. & A. M.

Meets the third Thurs-

day night of each month.

Visiting Brothers in-

ited

R. M. Fisher W. M.

G. P. JEFFERSON, Secretary

R. L. WRIGHT

Blacksmith, Wheel-wright

Spring and Axel Welding

Wood Working

Horseshoeing.

NORTH OF R. R. TRACK

PARLOR BARBER SHOP

Felix Jones, prop.

BATHS, LAUNDRY AGENCY

Next door to Postoffice

LORDSBURG, - NEW MEXICO

NEW LOCATION

The Lordsburg Dairy

"SANITATION FIRST"

Now at Shekspere Camp

Prompt Deliveries to Lordsburg

and 85 Mine.

LINES & HILL, Props.

LYMAN H. HAYS